

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE  
(ESTABLISHED 1877)  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year,  
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Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a  
less period received.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,  
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 23, 1888.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 23, 1888.

"THE LOST ARMY."

Scouting and Fighting Adventures of  
Two Boys

IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

BY COL. THOS. W. KNOX.

Author of the "Boy Travelers in the Far East,"  
"In South America," "In Russia," "On the  
Coast," "The Young Nimrod," "Voyage of  
the Titan," etc.

TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK.

We have decided that we will begin this  
month the great story of Col. Thomas W.  
Knox, previously announced, which we are  
sure every one of our readers will find of  
surprising interest. Col. Knox, who is the  
most successful writer of boy stories in the  
world, says of it: "I would be unwilling to  
say it is the best story I ever wrote, but I  
am sure I have never written a better one."  
It is a narrative of true occurrences and  
thrilling incidents, told in the happiest  
manner. Every member of the family will  
be deeply interested in it.

Do not fail to renew your subscriptions  
promptly, for you cannot afford to miss the  
opening chapters.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

A Fine Picture For 25  
Cents.

We have a fine lithograph of Gen. Sheri-  
dan, large size, which we will send to  
any address, securely inclosed in a paste-  
board tube, upon the receipt of 25 cents.

THE cigar-makers have felt the disastrous  
effects of imported foreign labor to a marked  
degree. According to the testimony given  
before the Congressional Immigration Com-  
mittee, cigar making was a very profitable  
trade along about the close of the war. A first-  
class cigar-maker frequently made as high as  
\$30 a week. At that time not more than 10 per  
cent. of the cigar-makers in New York city  
were foreigners. The remainder were Ameri-  
cans. They had good homes, supported  
their families in comfort, and gave their  
children a good education. The first blow  
at them was the importation of Chinese.  
Then tens of thousands of Bohemians, and  
Russian and Polish Jews were brought over,  
theodious tenement-house system began, and  
wages dropped in some instances to as low as  
\$3 a week. By herding several families in  
one room, and taking every woman and  
child help in the work, the immigrants could  
live and lay by money on what an American  
considered starvation wages. The earlier  
immigrants are as bitterly opposed to the  
rushing in of the later ones as the Ameri-  
cans. Several Bohemian women testified  
that when they first came to this country—  
18 years ago—they were able to earn from  
\$7 to \$10 a week. Now they are fortunate  
if they make \$3. The Bohemian inter-  
preter testified that he formerly made fine  
wages, but now since the city was full of  
Russian and Polish Jews glad to work for  
from \$4 and \$5 a week, he had great diffi-  
culty in making \$7 and \$8.

THE soldier-hating New York Evening  
Post says that "the Republicans of Indiana  
have nominated a man named Hovey for  
Governor." This is the way an editor who  
staid at home during the war and made his  
fortune by speculating on advance informa-  
tion as to the result of the war speaks of  
a man who did some of the finest fighting  
in the war. If Gen. Hovey's service to the  
country had been confined to his splendid  
work at Champion Hills, where he and the  
peevish Logan turned the doubtful Victors-  
burg campaign into a brilliant success, he  
would still have been of far more value to  
the Nation than an army of such small-  
souled, carping men as the ultra-English,  
free-trade editor of the Evening Post.

A FUTILE EFFORT IN THE HOUSE  
TO SECURE PENSION LEGISLATION.

The friends of the Union veterans in the  
House of Representatives made a desperate  
effort on two days of last week to have a  
definite time set for the consideration of the  
bills reported from the Committee on Invalid  
Pensions. It was the first time this session  
that this committee had been called under the  
morning-hour rule, and it will be the  
last this session, in all probability. It is  
not strictly true that it was the first time,  
because it had been reached before, but was  
passed over informally because of the absence  
of Col. Matson, the Chairman.

Under the rules, during the first morning  
hour of the session after the reading of the  
journal, the committees are called in rota-  
tion, when it is in order for a Member to  
make such a motion as the committee may  
have instructed him to propose.

Some months ago, while Col. Matson was  
absent in Indiana on business not remotely  
connected with the nomination for a Govern-  
or of that State, Maj. Morrill proposed a  
resolution setting apart two days for the  
consideration of business of the committee.  
It was referred back to the same committee,  
was ordered to be reported favorably by the  
committee, and was put upon the calendar.  
The original resolution called for two days in  
June, but Mr. Mills and his bill were able  
to fight the matter off till the time had  
passed.

When the committee was reached last  
Thursday, therefore, Mr. Morrill moved to  
take this resolution from the calendar,  
amending it to set apart the two days in  
August.

The Southerners immediately began to  
filibuster, and it was evident that nothing  
could be done, because it was doubtful if  
there was a bare quorum in the city, and  
with such a condition of things nothing  
can ever be carried in the face of an oppo-  
sition ready to resort to parliamentary tactics  
to defeat it.

Upon the roll call the majority was about  
15 to one in favor of the measure, but the  
total vote was less than a quorum, and void,  
and the point was quickly made. The situa-  
tion was peculiarly pleasing to a score or  
so of gentlemen who like to pose as the  
friends of the soldier when nothing can be  
accomplished for his benefit. They were  
afforded an opportunity to vote "aye"  
before the Fall elections. At the same time  
they had the satisfaction of knowing that  
owing to the lack of a quorum there was no  
danger that their vote would amount to  
anything except to make a record. There  
are lots of just such friends of the soldiers  
in Congress.

They are those Members from the North,  
as a rule, who voted for the Mills bill, and  
who cower when the Southerners crack  
their whip.

The contest ended without fruit and with  
much bad temper Thursday, no business of  
any kind being done that day.

Under the rules, when a committee's busi-  
ness called one day is unacted upon at the  
expiration of its hour, or adjournment, as  
the case may be, the same committee is en-  
titled to what is termed a "second morning  
hour." In other words, it has the right of  
the way next morning to finish the matter  
under consideration on the previous morn-  
ing. In this way the Morrill resolution was  
called up again Friday.

The same fate was enacted. The call for  
a quorum effectually blocked the wheels of  
legislation, and the day was again spent in  
filibustering motions to adjourn, to have a  
call of the House for absentees, etc., till, at  
3:30 o'clock, the House adjourned in disgust.

Thus day by day it becomes more appar-  
ent that the Mills party has complete con-  
trol of the situation, and the chance for jus-  
tice to the veterans goes away till hope  
sicken.

The fact is, that the Chairman of the Com-  
mittee on Invalid Pensions while claiming  
that he was going to do something, occupied  
his time in favorable reports simply for so  
many long months that now the House  
has no force present to do business.  
It is like a regiment decimated at the  
end of a long campaign. Their voices are  
silent at roll-call. Upon one pretext or  
another the Members have straggled off  
till nothing practically can be done except  
by unanimous consent. This  
can never be gained, because the ex-rebels,  
who have nothing to lose by such a course,  
but rather the contrary, can be depended  
upon to object.

The fact is, that if Col. Matson meant to  
do anything beyond leading up the calendar,  
he should have pushed things weeks  
and months ago.

We pointed this out repeatedly at the  
time, and urged action week after week as  
strenuously as words could express our  
meaning. Col. Matson, no novice in the  
ways of Congress, knew as well as we the  
priceless value of the golden hours slip-  
ping by.

Now there is one more chance to make an  
effort under the rules.

Congress will no doubt be in session the  
first Monday in September. On that day it  
is in order for a Member to move to suspend  
the rules and pass a bill.

Let Col. Matson secure recognition and  
make such a motion to pass the Grand  
Army Pension Bill, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE  
Bill, or the Arraignment of Pensions Bill.

There are two ways in which he might be  
defeated in such an effort. In the first  
place, the Speaker might refuse him recog-  
nition.

whose case was as nearly smothered as could  
be done without scandal.

The tail goes with the hide.  
In the second place, "no quorum" may be  
developed. In this event it will simply be  
additional evidence that Col. Matson has  
sinned away his day in court, and should  
have taken the step earlier, while the House  
was full.

This is the last call. Let us hear from  
Col. Matson.

IS THERE A SURPLUS?

The message which President Cleveland  
transmitted to Congress at the opening of  
the present session was as full of alarm as a  
fire-bell. Its text was found in the follow-  
ing paragraph:

On the 30th day of June, 1888, the excess of  
revenues over public expenditures, after complying  
with the annual requirements of the sinking fund  
act, was \$17,850,735.84; during the year ending June  
30, 1888, such excess amounted to \$40,405,542.20,  
and during the year ending June 30, 1887, it reached the  
sum of \$55,767,848.54.

Upon this basis—which he asserted was  
"not a theory but a condition"—he built a  
fearful structure of evils which would inevi-  
tably descend upon the country from the  
locking up of the people's money in the  
Treasury vaults, withdrawing it from cir-  
culation, stagnating business, etc.

This was the key-note to the music the  
band has since played continuously. We  
have heard nothing from a large portion of  
the press and the politicians but vociferation  
on the dangers and evils of the enormous  
surplus. The Mills bill was framed in dark-  
ness and secrecy, and brought forth to light  
as the great panacea for the "surplus." We  
were asked to look with complacency, if not  
approval, upon the slaughter it would make  
among our carefully-nourished industries,  
because it would dispose of the surplus, and  
prevent the evils of an undue accumulation  
of money in the Treasury; that it would be  
equally effective in preventing accumula-  
tion in the pockets of the people was left to  
be discovered later.

Last week there was a startling develop-  
ment. Speaker Carlisle, Representative  
Holman and some others who pose as guard-  
ians of the Treasury, felt moved to add up  
the total vote of the bills which have been  
passed by one or both Houses, or which have  
been agreed upon by the committees, and they  
were dumfounded to find that they would  
practically use up the revenue for the year,  
and leave little surplus to deposit on an  
impassioned speeches and inflammatory  
editorials. Figure it as they would they  
could not make out a surplus of more than  
\$13,000,000, while the most credible esti-  
mate would not make it exceed \$10,000,000.

It was not a theory, but a condition which  
confronted them, and still confronts them.  
Much of the alleged surplus resulted from  
not paying the obligations of the United  
States when due. Anybody with an income  
can have a balance in bank if he fails to  
meet his bills when they are presented, and  
that is precisely what Congress has done.  
In order to make a show of economy and of  
accumulated money in the Treasury the last  
Congress did not make the appropriations it  
should, but left the debts to be met by this  
Congress, which has already passed four  
deficiency bills and has another pending. A  
large part of this is to make good the de-  
ficiencies of the preceding Congress. Had  
it done its duty and paid current expenses  
with current income, as a straightforward  
business man does, there would have been  
nothing like the "surplus" which President  
Cleveland was able to report. For example,  
The same fact was enacted. The call for  
a quorum effectually blocked the wheels of  
legislation, and the day was again spent in  
filibustering motions to adjourn, to have a  
call of the House for absentees, etc., till, at  
3:30 o'clock, the House adjourned in disgust.

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trol of the situation, and the chance for jus-  
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nition.

on a hilltop and be shot at by musketry  
and artillery. Yet, very sensible men did  
both, little as it may be understood by this  
generation.

The men who, in 1865 and the years fol-  
lowing, would not ask for pensions find the  
conditions much changed now. The coun-  
try, which was scarcely able to pay the bond-  
holders their interest then, is now the rich-  
est in the world. There is no reason now  
why it should not pay its debts of honor.  
Also, the veterans who could get along de-  
spite their hurts then cannot now. The fire  
and vigor of youth has yielded to advancing  
years. A rheumatism that could be con-  
quered by will-power in 1865 is a despot in  
1888. A bullet wound "that didn't bother  
me much" at 25, is a cruel and relentless  
torture at 47. Ears jarred by an exploding  
shell were only "a little bad of hearing" a  
few years ago. Now neither the words of  
love, the laughter of children, or the keen  
language of trade and commerce, make the  
slightest impression on them.

Is it strange that the man who was so in-  
dependent and self-helpful in his vigorous  
youth, turns in his age and debility to the  
country to which he gave so much of his  
life?

THE NAVAL ARCHIVES.

In the legislative bill just passed Congress  
there was an item appropriating for an addi-  
tional force of one clerk and three copyists  
upon the work of compiling the naval war  
records of the rebellion. Heretofore there  
have been employed in the collecting and  
preparing for publication of these records by  
the Government since July, 1864, till the  
present time only one clerk and two copy-  
ists, a force entirely inadequate to make  
any progress worth mentioning, and with  
the present increase it will be impossible to  
carry on the work with that rapidity neces-  
sary to collect, collate and properly arrange  
all the official documents for publication.  
Many of these papers are in the hands of  
private individuals, and the longer their  
compilation and publication is put off the  
harder it will be to obtain the documents  
and the greater the danger of their being  
lost or destroyed, which lessens the chances  
of a complete and authentic record of the  
services of the navy. It is a bad piece of  
economy on the part of the Government to  
string out a work with inferior results when  
a sufficient force could be employed to ac-  
complish satisfactory ends and produce a  
complete historical record that would com-  
pete with the most valuable of its kind in  
the world, as has been the case in the army  
war records. The naval war records are the  
official reports and letters of civil and naval  
officers relating to naval armaments, opera-  
tions and equipments during the civil war.  
Most of those of the Federal officers are on  
file in the Navy Department, while many  
papers of importance are still in the posses-  
sion of the survivors or the families of the  
deceased. Of those of the Confederate offi-  
cers some are on file in the Navy Depart-  
ment, but the majority are still in the hands  
of private individuals. In order to have a  
complete and impartial history of the war  
it is necessary that the official reports of  
both sides should be compiled and published.  
This is a task too great for any private  
enterprise, and in all standard histories so  
published the navy has been comparatively  
overlooked, owing to the inaccessibility of  
the records of the navy and the insurmount-  
able amount of work and research incident  
to reading through the voluminous files of  
the Navy Department in order to glean that  
which is useful and instructive. The Govern-  
ment therefore should use its utmost en-  
deavors to accomplish the work, not only as  
an historical record, but as an instructive  
document for the guidance of her naval  
officers when called upon to do active ser-  
vice in the future. The lesson alone of the  
defense of New Orleans and the passage of  
the forts holding the key to that city is  
most beneficial to the student of naval  
warfare, and though the weapons and tactics  
for the army in the civil war was in most  
respects the same as that used by Frederick  
Charles more than a decade gone by,  
the mode of warfare for the navy was  
entirely changed. Even the first year of the  
war saw the old wooden sailing frigates,  
which shed such luster over the annals of  
the American navy in the war of 1812, re-  
placed by ironclads and rams propelled by  
steam and mounted with powerful rifled guns,  
instead of the small 18-pounders and long  
thirty-twos. And it was not only the first  
war in which steam ironclads and rifled guns  
were used, but the first in which the de-  
structive power of the torpedo was brought  
into use and developed, thus revolution-  
izing naval tactics and mode of warfare, as  
well as naval architecture.

THE soldier-hating organs are beginning  
their annual tuning up for a chorus of de-  
nunciation upon any one who speaks for  
veterans and their rights. All such are  
"pension sharks," "claim agents' organs,"  
etc. The soldier is the only one it seems  
who has no right to have a champion or  
representative. Because THE NATIONAL  
TRIBUNE dares say that he should be given  
his rights, we are abused worse than if we  
preached anarchy and conspired bomb-  
throwing. We are not complaining, how-  
ever. We have lived and thrived under it  
for years, and every year sees us with a  
larger subscription list and a much wider  
circle of admiring and trusting friends.  
The comrades know that we work with  
single-heartedness and loyalty for their best  
interests, and that is all we care for.

THE young Emperor of Germany has  
made a bellicose speech at Frankfurt-on-the-  
Oder, and the British are at once from the  
Ural Mountains to the Atlantic. It would  
be a relief to the expectant world if they  
would quit shaking their fists at each other  
and begin fighting.

CHEAP WATCHES.

The New York Times last Sunday had a fit  
about the "duty which every American who  
buys a watch must pay" the grasping watch  
companies. This is ludicrous. The Times  
could not have chosen an illustration more un-  
fortunate for its side of the argument. Be-  
fore we began manufacturing watches under  
the encouragement of a protective tariff,  
such a thing as a good, cheap watch was  
unknown in the United States. Reliable  
pocket time-pieces could only be afforded by  
the well-to-do. Under the free trade which  
existed prior to the outbreak of the war,  
great numbers of low-priced English and  
Swiss watches were brought into the country  
and retailed at from \$30 to \$50. The first  
break in the prices was made by the "Wal-  
tham American Watch Company," and this  
was followed rapidly by other companies,  
which made timekeepers superior to any  
foreign watch but the very high-priced  
English and French chronometers, and sold  
them at less than the inferior English and  
Swiss watches could be bought for. Com-  
petition among our own manufacturers ran  
the prices down rapidly, until to-day an  
American watch is infinitely the best and  
cheapest in the world. The common Water-  
bury, which the retailers are now selling for  
\$2.50, is a better timekeeper than could be  
bought in this country for \$25 before the  
war. Nearly all the improvements in mechan-  
ical and cheapening in price have been  
in this country. English and Swiss watches  
are very little better or cheaper than they  
used to be, and consequently American  
watches are rapidly taking their places in  
Europe.

THAT "SURPLUS."

The figures obtained from the Clerks of  
the Appropriation Committees, as we go to  
press, go far to confirm the statements cur-  
rent in regard to the alleged "surplus."

The regular annual appropriations for the  
year foot up \$283,764,928.54. To this must  
be added, first, the deficiency appropriations,  
which foot up \$18,247,683.09; second, mis-  
cellaneous, sundry, civil, etc., \$5,638,109.42,  
and third, the permanent annual appropria-  
tions, \$115,649,798.99, making a grand total  
of \$428,260,520.55. The receipts for the year  
are figured at \$440,563,754.32, making the  
surplus appear to be \$12,294,233.77. To  
this should be added \$5,500,000 for  
reductions in the fortifications bill, but a  
large portion of this reduction will be offset  
by appropriations for public buildings that  
do not figure in the above estimate.

This is a showing that deeply concerns  
Mr. Mills and his friends. The underpin-  
ning is tumbling out from under them.

THE FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENTS.

In all this talk about the surplus little  
if any attention seems to be given to the  
fact that \$222,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds,  
are due Sept. 1, 1891, and must be paid.

What do our financiers propose to do with  
this vast sum of indebtedness?

If they intend to pay it they must begin  
preparing for it now. They will have to ac-  
cumulate money at the rate of \$70,000,000  
a year, in order to have enough on hand when  
the bonds become due.

Certainly they must intend to pay them.  
The people will not endure continuance  
of a debt at heavy interest, when the air  
is full of clamors about the Nation having  
more money than it knows what to do with.  
If payment is intended, preparation must be  
begun at once, and there will be no surplus  
to wrangle over.

ENGLAND has various ways of pushing  
trade with foreign countries, but all of  
them are practical and effective. To some  
she preaches free-trade; this is to those whom  
she cannot control otherwise. Weaker pow-  
ers she treats more summarily. Finding that  
Ja Ja, a little King on the West African coast,  
was diverting his trade to Germany,  
her Consul at Opopo decoyed him into an  
interview, surrounded him with a squad of  
marines, and sent him a prisoner to one of  
the West India Islands. England is "busi-  
ness every time."

THE Congressional investigation shows the  
greatest corruption in the matter of natural-  
izations in New York. There was abundance  
of evidence to show that anyone who de-  
sired it could get full naturalization papers  
in a few hours by the payment of \$10. The  
worst feature about this was that many of  
the men so naturalized do not pretend to  
make their homes in this country, but only  
took out their papers in order to get employ-  
ment on American vessels.

It, instead of giving favored banks \$22-  
000,000, free of interest, to loan to the peo-  
ple, this Administration had paid that sum  
out for pensions, it would not only have done  
justice to the Nation's most deserving citi-  
zens, but it would have rendered the surplus  
much less, and made times much better.

SOME years ago the country was clamor-  
ing, "Why don't the Army of the Potomac  
move?" Every week that passed without  
the soldiers doing something to crush the  
enemies of the country was angrily com-  
plained of. But mark the apathy of the  
country in moving toward justice to those  
who saved it.

THE soldier-haters reply to the propo-  
sition to give the veterans land warrants with  
a wall as to rapidly-diminishing area of pub-  
lic lands. This would seem to be a good  
argument in favor of restricted immigration.

FOUR women in South Media, Pa., have  
84 living, healthy children. Again we ask  
why should we drive in herds of lazzaroni  
from the shores of the Mediterranean to fill  
up the country?

STILL Col. Matson and Congress manage  
to do nothing for the soldiers with great  
ability. This is the close of the ninth  
month since the session began.

THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND.

The following letters were received last  
week from Posts remitting collections for the  
Logan Monument Fund:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT POST, NO. 22, 1	
SPENCER, ILL., AUG. 14, 1888.	
EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I had your circular	
regarding the Logan Monument Fund sent in our	
Post reading last night. It found a well-wanted	
echo in the hearts of the comrades present, and in	
less than ten minutes it wrote this warrant for \$10	
was drawn as a small contribution for the same.	
May all the Posts in the land vie with each other	
to do honor to the memory of America's most typi- cal volunteer soldier. Fund closed.	
Yours, in F., C. and L.	
B. JACOB, Commander.	
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NO. 19, Fitchburg, Mass., Aug. 14.	
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